(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1903.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1783.

[PAPER No. VIII. *concluded.*]

HIS excellency having withdrawn, on motion by general Knox, seconded by general Putnam,

Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of the officers of the army be presented to his excellency the commander in chief, for his excellent address, and the communication he has been pleased to make to them; and that he be assured that the officers reciprocate his affectionate expressions, with the greatest sincerity of which the human heart is capable.

The address from the army to congress—the report of the committee from the army—and the resolutions of congress of the 25th January, being read,

On a motion by general Putnam, seconded by general Hand,

Voted, That a committee be appointed immediately to draw up some resolutions expressive of the business before us, and to report in half an hour; that this committee consist of one general officer, one field officer, and one captain; and that general Knox, colonel Brooks, and captain Howard, compose the said committee.

The report of the committee being brought in, and fully considered,

Resolved unanimously, That at the commencement of the present war, the officers of the American army engaged in the service of their country from the purest love and attachment to the rights and liberties of human nature, which motives still exist in the highest degree; and that no circumstances of distress or danger shall induce a conduct that may tend to sully the reputation and glory which they have acquired, at the price of their blood and eight years faithful services.

Resolved unanimously, That the army continue to have an unshaken confidence in the justice of congress and their country, and are fully convinced that the representatives of America will not disband or disperse the army, until their accounts are liquidated, the balances accurately ascertained, and adequate funds established for payment; and in this arrangement the officers expect, that the half pay, or a commutation of it, should be efficaciously comprehended.

Resolved unanimously, That his excellency the commander in chief be requested to write to his excellency the president of congress, earnestly entreating the most speedy decision of that honourable body upon the subjects of our late address, which was forwarded by a committee of the army, some of whom are waiting upon congress for the result. In the alternative of peace or war, this event would be highly satisfactory, and would produce immediate tranquillity in the minds of the army, and prevent any further machinations of designing men, to sow discord between the civil and military powers of the United States.

On motion, *Resolved unanimously*, That the officers of the American army view with abhorrence, and reject with disdain, the infamous propositions contained in a late anonymous address to the officers of the army, and resent with indignation the secret attempts of some unknown persons to collect the officers together, in a manner totally subversive of all discipline and good order.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the officers of the army be given to the committee who presented to congress the late address of the army, for the wisdom and prudence with which they have conducted that business; and that a copy of the proceedings of this day be transmitted by the president to major-general M'Dougall; and that he be requested to continue his solicitations at congress, until the objects of his mission are accomplished.

The meeting was then dissolved.

HORATIO GATES, maj. gen. President.

The following are the resolutions referred to in the foregoing address and recommendations.

In CONGRESS, September 6, 1780.

CONGRESS took into consideration the report of the committee to whom were referred the instructions of the general assembly of Maryland to their delegates in congress, respecting the articles of confederation, and the declaration therein referred to, the act of the legislature of New-York on the same subject, and the remonstrance of the general assembly of Virginia, which report was agreed to, and is in the words following:

That having duly considered the several matters to them submitted, they conceive it unnecessary to examine into the merits or policy of the instructions or declaration of the general assembly of Maryland, or of the remonstrance of the general assembly of Virginia, as they involve questions, a discussion of which was declined on mature consideration, when the articles of confederation were debated; nor, in the opinion of the committee, can such questions be now revived with any prospect of conciliation: that it appears more advisable to press upon those states which can remove the embarrassments respecting the western country, a liberal surrender of a portion of their territorial claims, since they cannot be preserved entire without endangering the stability of the general confederacy; to remind them how indispensably necessary it is to establish the federal union on a fixed and permanent basis, and on principles acceptable to all its respective members; how essential to public credit and confidence, to the support of our army, to the vigour of our counsels and success of our measures, to our tranquility at home, and our reputation abroad, to our present safety and our future prosperity, to our very existence as a free, sovereign and independent people; that they are fully persuaded the wisdom of the respective legislatures will lead them to a full and impartial consideration of a subject, so interesting to the United States, and so necessary to the happy establishment of the federal union; that they are confirmed in these expectations by a review of the before mentioned act of the legislature of New York, submitted to their consideration; that this act is expressly calculated to accelerate the federal alliance, by removing, as far as depends on that state, the impediment arising from the western country, and for that purpose to yield up a portion of territorial claim for the general benefit: whereupon,

Resolved, That copies of the several papers referred to the committee be transmitted, with a copy of the report, to the legislatures of the several states, and that it be earnestly recommended to those states, who have claims to the western country, to pass such laws, and give their delegates in congress such powers, as may effectually remove the only obstacle to a final ratification of the articles of confederation; and that the legislature of Maryland be earnestly requested to authorise their delegates in congress to subscribe the said articles.

In CONGRESS, October 10, 1780.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee, on the motion of the delegates of Virginia; and thereupon

Resolved, That the unappropriated lands that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular states, pursuant to the recommendation of congress of the 6th day of September last, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled and formed into distinct republican states, which shall become members of the federal union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom, and independence, as the other states: that each state which shall be so formed, shall contain a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit: that the necessary and reasonable expences which any particular state shall have incurred, since the commencement of the present war, in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts or garrisons, within and for the defence, or in acquiring any part of the territory that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, shall be reimbursed:

That the said lands shall be granted and settled at such times, and under such regulations as shall hereafter be agreed on by the United states in congress assembled, or any nine or more of them.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, December 16, 1782.

Whereas it is essential to justice and to the preservation of public credit, that whenever a nation is obliged by the exigencies of public affairs to contract a debt, proper funds should be established, not only for paying the annual value or interest of the same, but for discharging the principal within a reasonable period; by which a nation may avoid the evils of an excessive accumulation of debt: therefore,

Resolved, That whenever the neat produce of any funds recommended by congress and granted by the states, for funding the debt already contracted, or for procuring future loans for the support of the war, shall exceed the sum requisite for paying the interest of the whole amount of the national debt which these states may owe at the termination of the present war, the surplus of such grants shall form a sinking fund, to be inviolably appropriated to the payment of the principal of the said debt, and shall on no account be diverted to any other purpose.

And in order that the several states may have proper information of the state of their finances, it is further resolved, that as soon as the public debt can be liquidated, each state be annually furnished with the amount thereof, and the interest thereon, and also of the proceeds and disposition of the funds provided for the redemption thereof.

Resolved, That the faith of the United States be pledged for the observance of the foregoing resolution; and that if any state shall think it necessary to make it a condition of their grants, the same will be considered by congress as consistent with their resolution of the 3d of February, 1781.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, February 17, 1783.

Whereas by the 8th article of the confederation and perpetual union, it is agreed and declared, that all charges of war, and all other expences for the common defence or general welfare, allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to, or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled shall, from time to time, direct and appoint.

Resolved, That the legislature of each state be, and they are hereby required to take such measures as shall appear to them most effectual for obtaining a just and accurate account of the quantity of land in such state, granted to, or surveyed for any person, the number of buildings thereon, distinguishing dwelling houses from other buildings and the number of its inhabitants, distinguishing white from black: that the legislature of each state be, and they are hereby also required, to cause the said account to be transmitted and delivered to congress, on or before the 1st day of March, 1784; and that congress will on the 2d day of March, 1784, or at their next sitting, thereafter, appoint a grand committee, consisting of a member present from each state, to take into their consideration the said return, any nine of whom concurring shall make a just and true estimate of the value of all the lands in each of the United States, granted to or surveyed for any person, and of the buildings and improvements thereon, and shall report such estimate to congress, to be subject only to their approbation or rejection. That the said estimate when approved by congress shall be a rule for adjusting all accounts between the United States and the individual states, that is, each state shall be debited for its just quota or proportion on the principle aforesaid of the money theretofore advanced or paid, and of the amount in value of the supplies furnished by all the states for the service of the United States, and credited for the money advanced and the amount in value of the supplies furnished by such state for the service of the United States: that the said estimate shall operate for a term not exceeding five years, as a rule for apportioning on the several states the sums which congress shall from time to time deem necessary and require to be raised for supporting the public credit and contingent expences; and that the money which shall be paid from time to time by any state into the continental treasury on account of such quota or apportionment, shall be duly passed to the credit of such state on the said account.

LONDON, *May* 1.

A bill [as amended in the commitee to whom the same was re-committed] *for the provisional establishment and regulation of trade and intercourse between the subjects of Great-Britain and those of the United States of North-America.*

WHEREAS the following thirteen provinces of North America, namely, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, now are free, independent, and sovereign states, by the name and description of the United States of America:

And, Whereas it is highly expedient that the intercourse between Great Britain and the said United States should be immediately opened, and that temporary regulations should be made for that purpose, until a treaty or convention for establishing and regulating the trade and commerce between Great Britain and the said United States shall be finally concluded: *Be it therefore enacted and declared by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That an act, passed in the sixteenth year of his majesty's reign, entled, "An act to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, during the continuance of the present rebellion within the said colonies respectively; for repealing an act made in the fourteenth year of the reign of his present majesty, to discontinue the landing and discharging, lading or shipping, of goods, wares, and merchandise, at the town and within the harbour of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay; and also two acts, made in the last session of parliament, for restraining the trade and commerce of the colonies in the said acts respectively mentioned; and to enable any person or persons appointed and authorised by his majesty to grant pardons, to issue proclamations, in the cases and for the purposes therein mentioned;" and also an act, passed in the seventeenth year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "An act for enabling the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, to grant commissions to the commanders of private ships and vessels employed in trade, or retained in his majesty's service, to take and make prize of all such ships and vessels, and their cargoes, as are therein mentioned, for a limited time;" so far as the said acts, or either of them, may extend, or be construed to extend, to prohibit trade and intercourse with the territories now composing the said United States of America, or to authorise any hostilites against the persons or properties of the subjects and citizens of the said United States, after the respective periods set forth in his majesty's proclamation for the cessation of hostilities between Great-Britain and the United States of America, bearing date the fourteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, shall be, and the same are henceforth repealed.

And be it enacted, That all goods and merchandise, of the growth and produce of the territories of the United States of America only, which heretofore might have been lawfully imported into any port or place of Great-Britain, may and shall continue to be lawfully imported into Great-Britain, from any port or place within the territories of the said United States, and not from any other place, in British ships legally navigated, or in ships belonging to his majesty's plantations, or in ships or vessels belonging to any of the citizens of the said United States, and navigated by mariners of the said United States, or by his majesty's subjects, in the man-

ner heretofore accuſtomed, except as is herein after excepted; any law, ſtatute, or uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding:

Provided always, and be it enacted, That the ſhips of the ſaid United States ſhall not bring into Great-Britain and goods or merchandiſe, other than thoſe of the growth and produce of the ſaid United States.

Provided alſo, and be it enacted, That nothing in this act ſhall extend to the payment of any bounty hitherto granted upon the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of the ſaid United States, or upon the goods or merchandiſe imported from the territories thereof; any law, ſtatute, or uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And, For the better aſcertaining the ſhips arriving from the territories aforeſaid, *Be it enacted*, That the property of ſuch ſhips, and the places from which they ſhall come, ſhall be aſcertained by the oaths or affirmations of the maſter and mate of the ſaid ſhip ſeverally; and in caſe of any doubt, which ſhall be entertained by the collector or other principal officer at the port of entry, power is hereby given to examine the bills of lading, and all other documents which may conduce to the aſcertainment of the matters aforeſaid; and the collector or other principal officer at ſuch port, is hereby authoriſed to make ſuch examination, previous to the ſaid veſſels being admitted to entry or to break bulk.

And be it enacted, That all goods, which hitherto might have been lawfully exported from Great-Britain to any of the aforeſaid countries and places, ſhall and may be lawfully exported thereto, on the ſame terms, with the ſame drawbacks, and under the like reſtrictions and prohibitions, as ſuch goods may now be exported to any part of Europe, not part of his majeſty's dominions.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That none but ſhips of the ſaid United States, or ſhips Britiſh built, and qualified according to law, or now the property of Britiſh ſubjects, and duly regiſtered within three months after the paſſing of this act, ſhall enter outwards, laden with Britiſh or foreign goods, for the ports or territories of the ſaid United States, or ſhall be permitted to an entry inwards with any merchandiſe of the growth or produce of the ſaid United States.

And be it enacted, That no manifeſt, certificate, or other document, except what is uſual for Britiſh ſhips entered outwards or inwards, to or from other places, ſhall be demanded from any Britiſh ſhip upon her entry inwards or outwards from or to any of the territories of the ſaid United States, except as is herein after provided; any law, ſtatute, or uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted, That all goods and merchandiſe of the growth and produce of the territories now compoſing the United States of America, which, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy five, were importable into his majeſty's iſlands, colonies, and plantations in America, may be lawfully imported into the ſame, in Britiſh ſhips, or in ſhips belonging to his majeſty's plantations, or in ſhips now the property of Britiſh ſubjects, and duly regiſtered within three months after the paſſing of this act, or in ſhips or veſſels belonging to the ſaid United States, upon the terms and in the manner heretofore uſed; and that it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſhips or veſſels of the ſaid United States, to export from his majeſty's ſaid iſlands, colonies, or plantations in America, to any port or place of the ſaid United States, all ſuch goods and merchandiſe as were, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, lawfully exportable to the ſame: *Provided always*, That ſuch importation and exportation ſhall be lawful without any certificate, regiſter, bond, or other document, except ſuch as are required by this act, to aſcertain the property in ſuch ſhips when entered in any port of Great-Britain.

And be it enacted, That all ſhips and veſſels belonging to any of the citizens or ſubjects of the ſaid United States of America, which ſhall have voluntarily come into any port of Great-Britain, ſince the twentieth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, together with the goods and merchandiſe on board the ſame ſhips and veſſels, ſhall have the full benefit of this act.

And be it enacted, That the ſeveral proviſions herein before contained, for regulating the trade and intercourſe between the ſubjects of Great-Britain and thoſe of the United States of America, ſhall continue in force until the end of the next ſeſſion of parliament and no longer.

A bill, entitled, An act for preventing any manifeſt, certificate, or other document, being required for any ſhips belonging to the United States of America arriving from thence at any port in this kingdom, or upon entering or clearing out from any port of this kingdom for any port within the ſaid United States; and to give to his majeſty, for a limited time, certain powers for the better carrying on trade and commerce between the ſubjects of his majeſty's dominions and the inhabitants of ſaid United States.

WHEREAS it is expedient, for the purpoſe of opening a commercial intercourſe with the inhabitants of the United States of America, that certain reſtrictions affecting the ſame ſhould be removed, and that certain powers ſhould be given, for a limited time, to his majeſty in council, for regulating the ſaid commercial intercourſe; *Be it therefore enacted by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame*, That no manifeſt, certificate, or other document whatſoever, ſhall be required for any ſhip or veſſel belonging to the ſaid United States of America arriving from thence at any port in this kingdom, or upon entering or clearing out from any port in this kingdom, for any port or place within the ſaid United States, excepting ſuch bonds as are required to be taken, duly to export and not to reland any goods entitled to a drawback or bounty, or which are prohibited to be uſed or worn in this kingdom; any law, ſtatute, or cuſtom, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in any caſe where a certificate is required to diſcharge any ſuch bond, entered into for the due landing ſuch goods within the ſaid United States, ſuch bond ſhall and may be diſcharged, upon a certificate under the hands and ſeals of any officers who are or may be appointed in or by the ſaid United States for that purpoſe; and if it ſhall happen that there ſhall not be any officer ſo appointed, then, and in ſuch caſe, ſuch bond ſhall and may be diſcharged, upon a certificate under the hand and ſeal of any magiſtrate of the ſaid United States, certifying that there is no ſuch officer at ſuch port or place, and that oath hath been made before ſuch magiſtrate, by the maſter or other perſon having the charge of ſuch ſhip, that the goods for which ſuch certificate is required were duly landed by him within the ſaid United States.

And be it further enacted, That, during the continuance of this act, it ſhall and may be lawful for his majeſty in council, by order or orders to be iſſued and publiſhed from time to time, to give ſuch directions, and to make ſuch regulations, with reſpect to duties, drawbacks, or otherwiſe, for carrying on the trade and commerce between the people and territories belonging to the crown of Great-Britain and the people and territories of the ſaid United States, as to his majeſty in council ſhall appear moſt expedient and ſalutary; any law, uſage, or cuſtom, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted, That this act, ſhall continue to be in force from and after its paſſing into a law until 20th December, 1783, and no longer.

BENNINGTON, *June* 5.

By a gentleman from the northward we are informed, that they have lately had extremely heavy rains in thoſe parts, during the continuance of which a large river which runs through Caſtleton, and empties itſelf into the Eaſt Bay, took a ſudden turn from its old channel, and has worn a new one of an amazing depth. Many lofty pines (ſome ſuppoſed to be 200 feet in length) hang by the roots, but their tops ſeem to be a great way from the bottom. By this ſudden change, the falls near Caſtleton are left entirely dry. Our informant further ſays, that there have been very heavy rains on the weſt road through Wells, Poultney, &c. to Caſtleton, which has entirely deſtroyed many bridges, and very much damaged others.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 21.

The ſhip Brothers, arrived here on Thurſday laſt, left Briſtol the 19th of May, when no accounts were received of the ſigning of the definitive treaty. The bill for opening an intercourſe between Great-Britain and the United States had paſſed both houſes of parliament, and on the 12th of May received the royal aſſent.

June 24. The eaſtern papers received by yeſterday's poſt inform us, that the different ports in Maſſachuſetts are again open for the reception of Britiſh ſhips and merchandiſe—that the town of Lexington had inſtructed its repreſentative in aſſembly to vote againſt the return of any perſon who had left his country during the war, and joined the Britiſh forces—that the Maſſachuſetts and New Hampſhire troops, enliſted for the war, were expected to arrive in the firſt mentioned ſtate about the middle of June—that the flags of nine different nations were flying in Boſton harbour—great numbers of veſſels from all parts had arrived in their ports—the inhabitants of Beekman's precinct, in the ſtate of New York, had reſolved againſt the return of thoſe of their citizens who had joined the enemy during the war.

Two companies of Pennſylvania troops lately arrived here by water from South Carolina, and it is ſaid the remainder are ſhortly expected. The lady of the honourable major-general Greene alſo arrived in the veſſel which brought thoſe troops.

The laſt advices from the Eaſt-Indies mention, that by late augmentations, the fleets of France and England amounted each to 27 ſail of the line, beſides fifties and frigates; a more formidable naval force than ever appeared before in that part of the world.

Within theſe two weeks paſt ſeveral corps of continental troops have arrived in town from different parts, previous to their being diſcharged in conſequence of the peace.

Since the 3d of May, near 200 ſail of veſſels have arrived at this port from abroad, moſt of which have brought valuable cargoes.

The people in general, impreſſed with juſt ideas of the utility of the five per cent. impoſt, regret its miſcarriage, and begin to experience the baneful effects of a pernicious oppoſition. Had it been laid agreeable to the financier's plan, the duties which would have ariſen on foreign articles already imported, would have produced a handſome fund for a ſpeedy diminution of army debts, and the ſoldier's diſtreſs might have been greatly alleviated by a generous payment, beſides the liquidation of his account, on receiving a diſmiſſion from the ſervice.

June 26. A conſiderable number of dead bodies of both ſexes, were lately driven on ſhore on the out ſide of Sandy Hook, and others near Black-point in Shrewſbury. They are thought to have belonged to a veſſel that lately ſailed from New-York for Nova-Scotia, which is reported to have foundered one day's ſail from the Hook, and every ſoul on board periſhed.

Laſt Saturday evening a couple, whoſe ages when joined amounted to 136, went to the reverend Mr. Smith's, near Germantown, and were there united by the matrimonial ceremony. They were attended by ten other perſons, whoſe ages amounted to 759. The gentleman who communicated the above to the printer, at the ſame time remarked that no powder was neceſſary on this occaſion, moſt of the company having already experienced the uſual effects of time upon their hoary heads.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
ELIAS BOUDINOT, Eſq;
Preſident of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a body of armed ſoldiers in the ſervice of United States, and quartered in the barracks of this city, having mutinouſly renounced their obedience to their officers, did, on Saturday the twenty-firſt day of this inſtant, proceed, under the direction of their ſergeants, in a hoſtile and threatening manner to the place in which congreſs were aſſembled, and did ſurround the ſame with guards: And whereas congreſs in conſequence thereof, did on the ſame day reſolve, "That the preſident and ſupreme executive council of this ſtate ſhould be informed, that the authority of the United States, having been, that day, groſſly inſulted by the diſorderly and menacing appearance of a body of armed ſoldiers, about the place within which congreſs were aſſembled; and that the peace of this city being endangered by the mutinous diſpoſition of the ſaid troops then in the barracks; it was, in the opinion of congreſs, neceſſary, that effectual meaſures ſhould be immediately taken for ſupporting the public authority:" And alſo whereas congreſs did at the ſame time appoint a committee to confer with the ſaid preſident and ſupreme executive council on the practicability of carrying the ſaid reſolution into due effect: And alſo whereas the ſaid committee have reported to me, that they have not received ſatisfactory aſſurances for expecting adequate and prompt exertions of this ſtate for ſupporting the dignity of the federal government: And alſo whereas the ſaid ſoldiers ſtill continue in a ſtate of open mutiny and revolt, ſo that the dignity and authority of the United States would be conſtantly expoſed to a repetition of inſult, while congreſs ſhall continue to ſit in this city. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the ſaid committee, and according to the powers and authorities in me veſted for this purpoſe, hereby ſummon the honourable the delegates compoſing the congreſs of the United States, and every of them to meet in congreſs on Thurſday, the twenty-ſixth day of June, inſtant, at Princeton, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, in order that further and more effectual meaſures may be taken for ſuppreſſing the preſent revolt, and maintaining the dignity and authority of the United States, of which all officers of the United States civil and military, and all others whom it may concern are deſired to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eithty-three, and of our ſovereignty and independence the ſeventh.

ELIAS BOUDINOT.

Atteſt. SAMUEL STERETT, Private Secretary.

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) *June* 28.

This day a brig arrived here from New-York, the maſter's name Thomas Rawlings, formerly a reſident of this ſtate, who in the early part of the late war abandoned his country in the time of her diſtreſs, and joined, aided and abetted the Britiſh forces in America. Upon Rawlings coming on ſhore, and notice thereof being given to the magiſtrates, they ſent for him, and very judiciouſly ordered him to depart the ſtate by 9 o'clock the next morning, acquainting him at the ſame time, that if his veſſel was conſigned to any other perſon not coming under his deſcription, ſuch freedom of trade would be granted, in ſuch caſe as the ſubjects of the king of Great-Britain are entitled to.

TO THE EXAMINER.

WHEN men riſe into favour through practiſing arts made uſe of by the moſt worthleſs, they continue always to hold their offices by offering the ſame incenſe by which they were gained. Can you or any man ſay with truth, the Intendant, when he acted as agent, ever offered the ſmalleſt adulation to thoſe in power? Is it not a well known fact, that he oppoſed, at the riſk of his office, thoſe whom it was ſuppoſed had the greateſt influence? The late agent role not to office by the means you ſuggeſt, nor was his promotion through the channel you imagine. Did you ever hear that complaints were made againſt him, whilſt he acted in the office of agent and receiver general? He had the pleaſure of giving ſatisfaction to his employers, whilſt he at the ſame time had the approbation of thoſe who had official buſineſs to do with him. Can you produce a ſingle inſtance, wherein his judgment in council, in the upper houſe of aſſembly, court of appeals, or provincial court, was ever warped by court favour? If you cannot, how contemptible are your inſinuations? It is not improbable, but that there may be ſome truth in your aſſertion, that I was elected into the council of ſafety, becauſe it was deemed good policy to draw into the conteſt men of high ſtation under the former government; but the ſame reaſon did not exiſt when I was placed at the head of the ſenate; parties had then taken their ſides, and the political game was far advanced. The gentlemen elected members of the ſenate, to whom the letter you mention was wrote, were the moſt of them as warm whigs, and as firmly attached to the common cauſe, as any in the ſtate. So far were they from conceiving it in the light your jaundiced eyes have done, that I had every ſuffrage but one to be their preſident. But if this letter in your opinion operates to the prejudice of the then preſident of the ſenate, why did you not publiſh it, that the citizens of the ſtate might form their opinion upon it as well as yourſelf. It is no doubt much to be regretted, that the private concerns of ſome men of the moſt enlightened abilities obliged them to decline ſerving as delegates in congreſs, and there is no doubt but they would have been choſen ſo long as they were eligible; but I think it a very high honour to have been elected the ſucceſſor of either of thoſe gentlemen who declined ſerving. The moſt material parts of your addreſs were anſwered; ſome were omitted as immaterial, and one of ſome conſequence, becauſe it had a tendency of impeaching the judgment of thoſe whom the Intendant wiſhed not to call in queſtion, and which laid the foundation for all the rancour which the Examiner has thrown againſt the Intendant. You were pleaſed to allege in your firſt addreſs, that "in many inſtances accounts have been curtailed by the Intendant, and there have not been wanting ſome where they have been totally rejected, after paſſing the auditor, and meeting with the approbation of the executive." The Intendant remembers but one under this laſt predicament, *and unfortunately for him*, this account was the Examiner's, which the Intendant did not conceive the law would juſtify him in paſſing, and gave his reaſons in writing why he could not. If the Examiner is not ſatisfied with the reaſons given for not paſſing this account, it would be well to ſtate his claim to the public, that cenſure may fall where it is due.

Inaſmuch as the whole is more than one third of any given quantity, by ſo much are the officers and ſoldiers benefited by the laſt law, more than they would have been, had the ſales been made under the firſt; and I believe you cannot find one gentleman in the army to agree with you in opinion, that they would have been paid their five months pay ſooner under the firſt, than they will be under the laſt law. If then the army ſhould be ſatisfied with the Intendant, and the general aſſembly

have approved his conduct in this particular buſineſs, what right have you, Sir, now to complain?

You were called upon by the Intendant to give inſtances wherein he had aſſumed powers over the executive, and wherein he had diſpenſed with poſitive laws. What have been the proofs you have adduced? Your own aſſertion, to wit: "To the letter books of the council, and the Intendant, I refer for a proof, that *he has aſſerted a right* to controul the ſupreme executive power; and his inſtructions to the collectors of two counties with reſpect to the ſund tax will ſhew, that he has diſpenſed with and changed a poſitive law." Are theſe ſuch proofs as will ſatisfy an impartial public? Why did not you extract from the books you refer to ſuch parts as you thought would have ſupported your charge? and why did not you mention the names of the two collectors, and alſo the contents of the letters wrote to them by the Intendant, that prove he had "diſpenſed with and changed a poſitive law."

The late agent, at the preſſing inſtances of individuals, noted applications for land warrants, after the organiſing of our preſent government; but did he ever tell a ſingle perſon, that theſe applications would be effectual? Did he not conſtantly refer them to the regiſter of the land office, after his appointment? But theſe applicants conceiving, that whilſt the proprietary property remained unconfiſcated, that an entry with the late agent might afford them a double chance, indeed they would not be put off. That the Intendant was againſt the ſeveral confiſcation bills is certain, and happy for the ſtate that the majority of the ſenate were for ſeveral years of the ſame ſentiments; for had this act paſſed at an earlier period than it did, the property would have ſold for money daily depreciating, and the ſtate would have derived little or no benefit from ſuch ſales. If the Intendant was prevented ſelling the ſtate's tobacco by the interpoſition of the governor and council, the Examiner ſurely ought not to have been ſo ſevere upon him for not ſelling, when he was adviſed againſt it. The ſaving of more than £.12,000 to the ſtate, by keeping tobacco till it brought 35ſ ſpecie per cent. is not ſo contemptible an object as the Examiner has inſinuated it to be; nor ought the general aſſembly, or the majority of the citizens of the ſtate, to be deemed curſed with narrow hearts and contracted minds, for differing in opinion with the Examiner, *whoſe mind to be ſure is of the moſt exalted nature.* Could the Intendant enforce the collection of the preſent year's taxes before they became due? or could he oblige the people to pay them after the time was lengthened by law? Why then harp again upon this ſtring? The Intendant affirms that the citizens in general were unable to pay them in May, and of this opinion were the general aſſembly, whoſe judgment at leaſt muſt be equal to the Examiner's, a man who receives conſiderable emolument from the ſtate, and who pays little or nothing to its ſupport, whilſt the planters and farmers in general pay more than half their income. Had the Intendant's plan of taking bonds for arrearages preceding the 5ſ tax been adopted, he conceives the ſtate would have been conſiderably benefited by the meaſure; for it is with reaſon apprehended, that ſeveral collectors and their ſecurities will not be able to make good deficiencies without ſome ſuch indulgence. Before the Examiner had arrogantly charged the general aſſembly with violating "their engagements," he ought to have been ſure, "that there never was in this country a greater abundance of ſpecie, and that the farmers and planters, to whom it has been paid, have depoſited it in their coffers, where alone they can think it ſecure." Their coffers in general, my friend, are as empty as yours. Why then do you covet the riches they have not? or why expect to draw from hoards that which exiſts no where but in your own imagination? The Intendant has neither mangled your addreſs, or changed the ſenſe of the words of it; let any diſintereſted man read the text and the quotation from it, and point out the ſubſtantial difference between the two if he can. The Examiner need not have been ſo much hurt as he pretends to have been, at the aſſembly ſuſpending for a while from the financier the money brought into the treaſury for the five ſhilling tax; for any money received on this account, will be replaced by the Intendant, before Mr. Morris's notes for the payment of three months pay to the army become due, to wit, the 2d of December next. The Intendant has not perceived the leaſt diſinclination in any officer or ſoldier towards receiving monies ariſing from this tax, notwithſtanding the Examiner's expectation, that the meaſure would be reprobated by the men it was intended to gratify. Would he have 4 or 500 men, daily expected from the ſouth (whoſe ſervices of ſeven years required every exertion in their favour) turned away pennyleſs. To prevent this being the caſe, the aſſembly paſſed the law above mentioned, and not to cover the Intendant, as the Examiner has falſely ſuggeſted. With what unparalleled effrontery has the Examiner aſſerted, that "the officers of the line will have penetration enough to perceive, that had the Intendant acted as he ought, the 5 months pay might have been already received, and the other might in a little time be prepared; they muſt now probably be ſatisfied with part of the firſt." How foreign is this to the truth. The lands directed to be ſold for the army, would not have netted £.20,000, one third of which was to be paid in one month, the remainder in two and three years. But even had the ſales been made, what reliance could be had on the punctual performance of the purchaſers? Has not experience evinced from former ſales, that when a month has been given a year has been taken, and after that a further indulgence prayed? Were not part of the lands allotted to be ſold in diſpute, and would it have been right to have ſold them before theſe diſputes were ſettled? What were the reaſons given by the general aſſembly for repealing the law? Read their words, and let your mouth be for ever ſtopped on this ſubject.

"An act, entitled, a ſupplement to an act to raiſe a ſum of money for the officers and ſoldiers of the Maryland line. And it appearing to the general aſſembly, that the limits and title of the lands intended by the act to be ſold, are not aſcertained, and that if they were [illegible] to ſale upon the terms in the act aforeſaid ſpecified, the ſtate would not obtain nearly the value thereof, and being determined to diſcharge the pay due within the times aforeſaid to the officers and ſoldiers as ſpeedily as poſſible."

By the laſt law ample funds are provided for the five months pay, and it will be the fault of the Intendant if they are not productive; and he has the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, that the officers of the line are well ſatisfied with the general aſſembly's and his conduct in this buſineſs.

The Examiner has aſſerted, that "the governor and council in their addreſs complain, that for many months not more than £.500 had been placed in the treaſury." When you quote again any matter out of letters from the governor and council, be pleaſed to relate the whole truth; in this inſtance I conceive you have not, becauſe the treaſury books contradict the aſſertion; the money paid within the months referred to amount to the ſum of £.4984 ſ 7, and upwards of £.2000 paid away by virtue of orders from the governor and council, not included in the above.

I believe the Examiner would never have earned by his profeſſion one half of the ſum allowed him per annum; but if the ſtate has repeatedly violated its faith to him, why does he continue its ſervant, eſpecially as he inſinuates he could, without reproach, have earned as much as he is allowed in one fourth of the time. In times of war and calamity, ſyſtems different from thoſe in times of peace are from neceſſity obliged to be adopted; but I cannot conceive the Examiner's loſſes can be very great by receiving paper money, for it is to be preſumed he did not hoard it up, but that his butcher, baker, and merchant, ſoon received it from him.

The Intendant's private funds are not very ample, but he could have ſupplied a perſon in want with £.100. The Examiner was mentioned to the Intendant by a mutual friend or two, as being under ſuch circumſtances; the Intendant replied, that the civil liſt was to be paid from the monies ariſing from this year's collection, which could not come in till Auguſt, but if the Examiner would accept of this ſum, he would draw upon a perſon in Baltimore for it, and take the money without intereſt, when it came in for the civil liſt. He informed the gentleman who made the communication, that it was a matter of delicacy, and that he could not make the offer himſelf, as it might perhaps give offence, but he left it to him to do as he pleaſed in the buſineſs. It ſeems offence has been taken at the offer, the Intendant aſks pardon for the crime, and promiſes never to tranſgreſs in the like manner again, ſo as to raiſe the indignation or ſcorn of the Examiner, who is much miſtaken in his aſſertion, that allowances to gentlemen on the civil liſt had been longer due than thoſe to the members of the general aſſembly; the whole of the allowances to the laſt were due in January, whereas the firſt quarter's allowances to the civil officers of government were not due till February, and then optional, whether they would receive it or not.

The INTENDANT of the REVENUE.

Annapolis, June 29, 1783.

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,
Annapolis, July 3, 1783.

PURSUANT to a late act of the general aſſembly, will be ſold at public vendue, the following property, in order to diſcharge the debts due from the late proprietors thereof, viz.

At Annapolis, on Tueſday the 2d day of September next, that very valuable houſe and lot, late the property of Lloyd Dulany.

At Baltimore-town, on Thurſday the 4th following, the houſe and tract of ground in the vicinity of ſaid town, late the property and reſidence of Dr. Henry Stevenſon. Alſo at the ſame time and place, an undivided half of a water lot at Fell's point, late the property of Robert Chriſtie; and a good lot and dwelling houſe ſituate on Market-ſtreet, now in the tenure of Mr. Daniel Carroll, late the property of ——— Lynch.

At Bladenſburg, on Monday the 8th following, the houſes and lots in ſaid town, and a very valuable plantation about three miles diſtant, late the property of Daniel Stephenſon.

One year's credit will be given, the purchaſers giving bond with ſecurity. All perſons having juſt claims againſt any of the ſaid eſtates, are requeſted to have them adjuſted by the auditor-general and intendant, which will entitle them to their proportionate part of the bonds, or of the caſh when paid.

By order,
J. DORSEY, clk.

1

Charles county, June 16, 1783.

WAS committed to my cuſtody as a runaway, a mulatto man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a ſcar above his left eye, and ſays he got it by a knife being thrown at him, and that his name is Jerry, and belongs to colonel Ramſey, of Virginia, but ſome ſay he belongs to William Lindſey, of Colcheſter. His maſter is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

CHARLES MANKIN, ſheriff.

1

Wye-river, June 23, 1783.

THE ſubſcriber, commander of the ſhip Plymouth, now lying at Emmerſon's landing, takes in tobacco on liberty, for London, at ſeven pounds ſterling per ton. The greateſt part of his ſhip's load is already engaged and ſhe will certainly ſail by the laſt of July.

WILLIAM MAYNARD.

N. B. To be ſold on board ſaid ſhip, 32 hogſheads of Weſt-India rum, 8 ditto of old rum, barrel porter, loaf ſugar, 100 barrels of ſalt, and 5 cheſts of green and hyſon tea. 2 *W. M.*

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, for cash only, a freſh aſſortment of goods, now opening, conſiſting of the following articles, viz.

LUTESTRINGS.
Ell wide India Perſians.
Black modes.
Muſlin, plain, ſtrip'd and check'd.
Lawns, plain and check'd.
Clear lawn.
Cambrick.
An aſſortment of chints and callicoes.
India dimetty.
Mock Marſeilles quilting.
Jeans, white and coloured.
Yard wide and half ell black and white gauzes.
Gauze and thread ditto handerchiefs.
Ladies chip hats with gauze covers.
Mens and womens ſtraw ditto.
Mens and boys leather gloves.
Ladies plain kid and tambered ditto.
Barcelona handkerchiefs.
Bandanoes ditto.
Linen ditto.
Narrow and wide ribands.
Tapes, bindings, & noneſopretties.
Nuns and oſnabrig threads, &c.
Iriſh linen, ¾ & yard wide.
Sheeting, yard and ell do.
Brown holland.
Strip'd linen.
Check ditto.
Cambletts.
Spotted ſtuffs.
Oſnabrigs.
Ticklenburgs.
German Dowlas.
Black denim.
Mens hats aſſorted.
Mens white ſilk hoſe.
Coloured ditto.
Brown thread ditto.
Womens fine cotton and thread ditto.
Chints and callico bed covers.
Mens white & check ſhirts.
Mens leather ſhoes and ſlippers.
Ditto boots.
Carpets of all ſizes.
Gentlemens Turkey leather canes.
Bohea, congo, green and hyſon teas.
Stoughton's bitters.
Queen's china coffee-pots.
Tea ditto.
Tea-cups and ſaucers.
Tea boxes.
Sugar boxes.
Bowls.
Diſhes and plated.
Wash boſons and bottles.
Glaſs ware.
China cups and ſaucers.
An aſſortment of iron ware.
Lemons and oranges.
Figs and raiſins.

2 JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis, June 23, 1783.

LEWIS ROUSSEL

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he intends (as ſoon as he can get twenty-five or thirty ſubſcribers) to open a ſchool to teach the various dances, ſuch as the allamand, cotillons, minuets, country dances, or any other figure or dance they may think proper; at the rate of one guinea a quarter and three dollars entrance, to teach two days in the week, and on the morning and evening of each day; and any lady or gentleman who chooſes to receive private leſſons, will be waited on at their own houſes, and they may depend on his utmoſt exertions to give general ſatisfaction. Ladies or gentlemen who pleaſe to employ him, by leaving their names at Mr. Abraham Claude's, watchmaker, will much oblige their humble ſervant, &c.

2 LEWIS ROUSSEL.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

WANTED,
A journeyman hair-dreſſer,

WHO underſtands ſhaving and dreſſing, and can keep himſelf ſober. Such a one may apply to

JUSTUS SIEBERT.

N. B. I will alſo take any lively boy as an apprentice. 2 *J. S.*

Annapolis, June 25, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to the partneſhip of Eaſtman and Neth, or to the ſubſcriber, either by note or open account, are earneſtly requeſted to be ſpeedy in ſettling and paying the balances due thereon; thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt, within ſix weeks from the date hereof, may expect to be ſued without regard to perſons.

2 JOSEPH EASTMAN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, June 25, 1783.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 8th inſt. a likely young negro fellow, about 18 or 19 years of age, named BEN, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, a coarſe country linen ſhirt and trouſers; he formerly belonged to one Mr. Griffin, in St. Mary's county. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive, if ten miles from home four dollars, if thirty miles ſix dollars, if in the ſtate eight dollars, if out of the ſtate the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

2 JAMES WEST.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next ſeſſion of aſſembly, for an act to record and give effect to a deed of bargain and ſale from James Rayley, and Benjamin Newnam and Mary his wife, to John Moore of Queen-Anne's county.

7

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young negro wench that has been uſed to houſe work; ſhe has two ſmall children, a boy and a girl, the eldeſt about ſix years of age. Enquire of the printers.

11

Juſt imported from France and Portugal, by the brig Marquis de la Fayette, and to be ſold in Alexandria, on reaſonable terms, for caſh, tobacco, or flour, by M. Terraſſon, at the ſtore of M. Perrin,

MILL-STONES.
Salt.
Port wine, firſt quality.
Red Liſbon wine, firſt quality.
White dry Liſbon.
White Carcavelos.
Dry Madeira.
Red and white wine vinegar.
Beſt ſweet oil.
Red and yellow ochre, mineral for painting.
Portugal lemons.
Almons, by the bag.
China ware.
Bottle corks.
Fine green tea, congo, camphou, tonckay, & ſanto.
Eaſt India pepper.
Sarſaparilla.
Panes of glaſs for windows.
Aſſortment of looking-glaſſes with gilt frames and in acajou wood for apartments and toilets.
Aſſortment of candleſticks and ſconces plated with gold and ſilver.
Aſſortment of andirons, tongs and ſhovels, likewiſe plated.
Quadrille boxes.
Aſſortment of glaſs ware, large and ſmall glaſſes and tumblers, ſalt-ſellers, carafons, cruets for oil and vinegar.
Small nails and ſprigs.
Curtain rings.
Wire, braſs wire.
Painted paper for tapeſtry.
Writing paper.
Snuff and dainties boxes.
Plated and gilt buttons, yellow and white, of various patterns.
Sealing wax.
Mens, womens and boys hats.
A variety of gallant fans.
Pins.
Hair-pins ſet with diamonds.
Gauſes, gauze aprons & handkerchiefs.
An aſſortment of ribands.
Narrow and broad lace.
Feathers and flowers for dreſs.
Calicoes.
Laval & Britannia linens.
Linen handkerchiefs of various patterns.
Lawns.
Check linen.
Wove and knit thread ſtockings.
Cambletts and prunellas.
Thread.
Likewiſe many other articles. 2

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was ſtruck with a paralytic ſtroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promiſed to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguiſh of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Glouceſter county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains theſe ſix years, and captain Whiton ſent Mr. Logan to ſee her; when he came he ſaid he could relieve her, and in three weeks time ſhe was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as ſeveral doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, Auguſt 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, preſcribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatiſm for a long time, by which I was reſtored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Eſq; who had a white ſwelling for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palſies, rheumatiſms, gout, gravel, luxes, contractions of the limbs, white ſwellings, dropſy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own houſe, or elſewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except ſuch as are confined to their beds. Conſtant attendance will be given, by their very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM LOGAN. 10

TAKEN up as a ſtray by Thomas Broaton, living on Elk-Ridge, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder IW, and on the off buttock HD connected, appears to have been foundered, and her fore hoofs are coming off. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2

St. Mary's, June 2, 1783.

I DO forewarn all perſons from purchaſing part of a tract of land lying in St. Mary's county, called Hanover, now in the poſſeſſion of a certain Edward Cole, who is the heir at law of Robert Cole, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, as I have a bond from the ſaid Robert Cole for the conveyance of the ſaid land to me, and have filed a bill in the court of chancery againſt the ſaid Edward Cole, to compel him to convey the ſaid land.

2 JOSEPH FENWICK.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can read and write well. 12

Annapolis, June 20, 1783.

To be LEASED, for the term of twenty years, on a very moderate ground-rent,

THE following unimproved lots of land, lying in Frederick-town, Frederick county, and diſtinguiſhed on the plot of the ſaid town by the numbers 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, and 330. Each of theſe lots contain full three quarters of an acre of ground, are well ſituated, and the whole forming a ſquare, with convenient ſtreets on every ſide. For particulars enquire of major Montjoy Bayly, in Frederick-town, or to the ſubſcriber, reſiding in the city of Annapolis.

2 J. H. STONE.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Brook, living on the Eaſtern Branch, in Prince-George's county, a ſmall ſtray black mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock thus H. Came alſo with her a ſmall yearling bay colt. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis, a cheſnut ſorrel horſe, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, no perceivable mark, his off hind foot white above his footlock, a ſmall ſtar on his forehead, hanging mane and long buſhy tail; he is a ſtrong well ſet horſe. Whoever will give information where ſaid horſe may be had, or bring him home, ſhall be well rewarded by

2 CHARLES RIDGELY.

Prince-George's county, June 17, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly (which ſhall ſit after the publication hereof eight weeks) for an act to make valid the title of the heir at law (now a minor) of Levin Covington, late of Prince-George's county, to a moiety of a mill and mill ſeat, lying and being in the aforeſaid county, which the ſaid Covington purchaſed of a certain Richard King, late of Charles county, paid the conſideration money, and died ſeiſed thereof.

2 SUSANNA COVINGTON,
LEVIN MACKALL.

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, between Frederick and Baltimore towns, about 15 miles from the former and 35 miles from Baltimore-town, containing 580 acres more or leſs, well improved, with a dwelling houſe, two good barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, a peach orchard and apple orchard, containing 350 trees, 150 of which bear, the remainder was ſet this ſpring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and incloſed, and a part ſewn down this ſpring with timothy; it is needleſs to give any further deſcription of this place. Any perſon who would incline to become a purchaſer, by applying to Mr. William Hobbs of Samuel, may be ſhewn the land, and indulged with credit, on giving bond and ſecurity for the performance of the contract they may enter into with the ſubſcriber, and have poſſeſſion ſoon enough to ſeed the ground.

Likewiſe to be ſold, a complete waggon with four horſes, and geers for the whole; likewiſe three or four healthy able-bodied negroes, and plantation utenſils. The perſonal property will be ſold for ready money, or ſhort credit with approved ſecurity.

Likewiſe to be rented for a term of years, a tan-yard in the city of Annapolis, where that buſineſs may be carried on to great advantage by a ſober induſtrious man who will apply to his buſineſs; the tenant may take the yard in the ſtate it is now in, or the ſubſcriber will put it in complete order, and give his encouragement to the induſtrious tenant.

5 THOMAS HYDE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly, for an act to enable the adminiſtrators of Frederick Foreman, late of Queen-Anne's county, to ſell part of a tract of land called Lloyd's Freſhes, for the payment of his debts. 6

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reaſonable terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling houſe, and many other convenient and neceſſary out-houſes, in good order, near the dwelling, which ſtands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well ſuit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of buſineſs, and is ſituated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The ſoil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, ſon of Joſeph.

N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is ſituated very conveniently near the water. 19

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1783.

THE ſubſcriber being authoriſed by an act of the laſt general aſſembly, to diſpoſe of the right of Thomas Philpot to a tract of land called Wells Invention, (taken and not ſold by the commiſſioners of confiſcated eſtates) at public vendue, for current money, upon one year's credit, notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of the ſaid tract of land called Wells Invention, lying in Frederick county, containing about 517 acres, at public vendue, for current money, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 20th day of Auguſt next, according to the direction of the ſaid act of aſſembly. 4 tf

FRANK LEEKE.

WANTED,

FIVE or ſix hundred acres of good land, ſituated on navigable water, and within twenty miles of the city of Annapolis. Any perſon, having an inclination to diſpoſe of ſuch a tract of land, may meet with a purchaſer, by applying to the printers hereof. 5

ALL perſons indebted to any of the late, or preſent, Publiſhers of this paper, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle their accounts, by bond, note, or payment. 10 FREDERICK GREEN.

AUCTION.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to offer himſelf to the public as a private auctioneer, and will diſpoſe of, in that capacity, for any perſon or perſons, houſes, negroes, horſes, cattle, houſhold goods, and every other ſpecies of property, upon as reaſonable terms and with as much diligence and care as any perſon in the ſtate.

A perſon properly qualified to execute this buſineſs, being often wanted in this city, has prompted the ſubſcriber to give this public notice, that perſons wanting to diſpoſe of any perſonal property may know where to apply in future.

Perſons who want property ſold, and wiſh the ſame to be ſecret, may rely on its being profoundly kept ſo; and every attention ſhall be given to the diſpoſal of their goods, and the moſt ſpeedy ſettlement of their accounts, by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

5 ROBERT REYNOLDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the general aſſembly, for leave to make a public road, from the road that leads from Hagar's-town to Baltimore, acroſs a gap in the South Mountain, to Daniel Swigert's mill, and from thence the neareſt and moſt commodious way to Frederick-town. 5

Annapolis June 16, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to Sarah Brice, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the intereſt due on their bonds, or renew them, and thoſe who have claims againſt her eſtate, are deſired to ſend them in legally proved that they may be ſettled. 6 w

3 JAMES BRICE, executor.

March 20, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceaſed, are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts immediately, and ſuch as have any claims againſt his eſtate, are deſired to ſend in their accounts legally proved, that they may be [illegible]

10 JOHN CHESLEY, jun. adm[illegible]

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